

**THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH**  
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The WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.  
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**HORD & METCALFE,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**  
FRANKFORT KY.  
YASANDER HORD AND JAS. P. METCALFE, have formed a partnership for the practice of law and the collection of claims. All business entrusted to them will receive prompt attention.  
Office the same occupied by Judge Hord, on St. Clair street. April 20, 1858.

**LAW CARD.**  
B. F. SIMRALL. J. TEVIS.  
**SIMRALL & TEVIS.**  
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
Office on Jefferson Street, opposite Court House. April 23, 1858-17.

**GORIN & GAZLAY,**  
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
Office on Jefferson Street, opposite Court House. April 23, 1858-17.

**REFERENCES.**  
Messrs. JAS. TRAUB & CO.; GEORGE BELL & CO.; MONROE, YOUNG & CO.; HIGGINS & HITCHCOCK; LOW & WHITNEY; JAS. E. BURKE, Esq.; JAS. CLARK & CO.; CARROLL, MOSE & TRIGG; WILSON, STARRICK & SMITH; CANNEDY & HOPKINS; CURD & WHITE; ARAT & RAY; T. GORD & CO. (AGE 17, 1857-17).

**JOHN FLOURNOY,**  
Attorney at Law, Notary Public,  
devotes himself to the  
**COMMERCIAL & ADMIRALTY PRACTICE,**  
ST. LOUIS, MO.  
COLLECTIONS in all parts of Missouri and Illinois attended to, prompt remittances made, correspondence solicited, and information cheerfully given.  
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HAYWOOD, CROW & CO., Merchants, St. Louis.  
BICKNER, HALL & CO., Merchants, Cincinnati, Ohio. Sept. 9, 1857-17.

**FRANK BEDFORD,**  
Attorney at Law,  
VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY.  
Dec. 1, 1856-17.

**ROBT J. BRECKINRIDGE,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
LEXINGTON, KY.  
Office on Shortstreet between Limestone and Upperstreets. May 23, 1856-17.

**THOMAS A. MARSHALL**  
HAVING removed to Frankfort and resumed the practice of Law, will attend punctually to such cases as may be entrusted to him in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and to such engagements as he may make in other Courts conveniently accessible. He will also give opinions and advice in writing, upon cases stated in writing, or on records presented to him. He will promptly attend to all communications relating to the business above described, and may at all times, except when absent on business, be found in Frankfort.  
March 30, 1857-17.

**WALL & FINNELL,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
COVINGTON, KY.  
Office, Third Street, Opposite South and City Hall. W. & F. practice in the Courts of Keokuk, Campbell, Grant, Boone, and Nicholas, and the Court of Appeals at Frankfort.

**GEORGE W. CRADDOCK,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Office removed to East side of St. Clair street, over the Telegraph Office. Will practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties. Dec. 7, 1856-17.

**M. D. & W. H. M'HENRY,**  
ATTORNEYS AND LAND AGENTS,  
DES MOINES, IOWA.  
PROPOSE to practice in the various Courts of Polk county, and in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the United States District Court.  
They have also established a General Agency for the transaction of all manner of business connected with Land Titles.  
They will enter Lands, investigate Titles, buy and sell Lands, and invest money on the best terms and on the best securities.  
They will enter Lands in Kansas and Nebraska Territories, if an amount sufficient to justify a visit to that country is offered.  
The Senior partner having been engaged extensively in the business of the law in the Courts of Kentucky for nearly thirty years, and the Junior having been engaged in the Land business in Iowa for eight years past, during which time he has made actual survey of a large portion of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident they will be able to render a satisfactory account of all business entrusted to them.  
They will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Lands on Commission, upon careful investigation of Titles. Persons wishing to settle in the State can find desirable farms and city property for sale, by calling on them at their office in Sherman's Building, corner of Third street and Court Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa. March 11, 1857-17.

**T. N. LINDSEY,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Frankfort, Ky.  
Will practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. His Office is on St. Clair street, next door to Gen. Peter Dudley's residence. Feb. 29, 1849, 751-17.

**JOHN RODMAN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Office on St. Clair Street, next door to Morse's Telegraph Office.  
Will practice in the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. Oct. 28, 1853.

**J. H. KINKEAD,**  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,  
GALLATIN, MISSOURI.  
Will practice in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.  
Office up stairs in the Gallatin San Office. May 6, 1857-17.

**MOREHEAD & BROWN,**  
Partners in the  
**PRACTICE OF LAW,**  
Will attend to all business confided to them in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and other Courts which hold their sessions at Frankfort, Ky. One or both may always be found at their office, to give counsel or transact business. Frankfort, Jan. 6, 1852-17.

**JOHN M. HARLAN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Office on St. Clair Street, with J. & W. L. Harlan.  
REFER TO  
Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN, Frankfort, Ky.  
Gov. L. W. POWELL, Frankfort, Ky.  
Hon. JAMES HARRIS, Lexington, Ky.  
TAYLOR, TURNER & CO., Bankers, Lexington, Ky.  
G. H. MOSEBART & CO., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.  
July 23, 1853-17.

**S. D. MORRIS,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Will practice in all the courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State. A business confided to him will meet with prompt attention.  
Office on St. Clair street in the new building next door to Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G. W. Craddock's office. Feb. 20, 1857-17.

**JOHN A. MONROE,**  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Will practice Law in the Court of Appeals in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of Debts from non-residents in any part of the State.  
Always at home, every communication will have his attention on the same day received, and will be promptly answered, and thus his clients kept always advised of their affairs. And having determined to have all his briefs and arguments in the Court of Appeals printed, and copies furnished to his clients and counsel in the lower courts, all concerned will be fully informed how his duty has been performed.  
He will, as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of Deeds, and other writings to be recorded or recorded in other States; and as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, &c.  
Office, "Old Bank," opposite the Mansion House Frankfort, Nov. 19, 1856-17.

**B. & J. MONROE,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
JAMES MONROE will attend to the collection of claims in central Kentucky; also, to the investigation of titles to land in Kentucky, on behalf of non-residents and others.  
BENJAMIN MONROE. JAMES MONROE  
Office over T. Bradley & Co.'s Hardware Store. Main street, Lexington, Ky.  
Orders for Machines will be received by Mrs. LYONS, at her Fancy Store, St. Clair street, Frankfort, Ky. Also instruction given in their use to those who purchase.  
SERV. HEHLER. PHILIP L. IVES. Aug. 31, 17. [Ch. Obs. & Rep.]

**DENTAL SURGERY,**  
BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.  
Office, at his residence on Main street. Frankfort, May 27, 1857

**MANSION HOUSE.**  
Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
THE undersigned would notify his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the interest of J. T. Luckett in this old established and well known Hotel, and will continue to entertain the public in the best manner that the markets, &c., will allow. He has engaged the services of his son-in-law, Wm. K. Taylor, who is well known to a large portion of the travelling community, as a man of business, and who will have charge of the office. He asks the patronage of the public and will endeavor to deserve it.  
May 23, 1855. HEN. LUCKETT.

**Negro Woman for Sale.**  
WISH to sell a NEGRO WOMAN between 45 and 50 years old, she is a first rate pastry cook, and woman of good character. For terms, &c., enquire of  
D. MCKINNEY, at the Court of Appeals at Frankfort. May 5, 1858-17.

**BOOK BINDING.**  
A. C. KEENON informs his friends and former customers, that having regained his health, he has purchased back from G. Hodges the Bindery sold to him in November last, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.  
CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.  
BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.  
Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's La Office. Frankfort, July 31, 1847-73-17.

**MORTON & GRISWOLD,**  
Booksellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and Job Printers, Main street, Louisville, Ky.  
HAVE constantly on hand a complete assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, School, and Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of every description, quality, and price.  
Colleges, Schools, and Private Libraries supplied at small advance on cost. Wholesale Retail. April 1, 1845-61-17.

**KEENON & CRUTCHER,**  
HAVING PURCHASED THE STOCK OF  
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,  
**Books & Stationery,**  
F. H. EVANS, also that of MORRIS & HAMPTON. Will continue to carry on the above business, at the stand occupied by H. EVANS, on Main street, where, by strict attention to business, they hope to merit as well as receive a liberal share of public patronage.  
March 12.

**N. D. SMITH & CO.,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**ALCOHOL,**  
COLOGNE AND PURE SPIRITS,  
Nos. 16 & 18, West side Second St., bet. Main & Market  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
August 26, 1857-17.

**GWIN & OWEN,**  
Dealers in Hardware and Cutlery,  
STORE IN HANNA'S NEW BUILDING,  
MAIN STREET.  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.  
Jan. 30, 1857-17.

**TO BUILDERS & OTHERS.**  
HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENT FOR THE  
sale of all kinds  
Cut, Stained and Frosted Glass,  
Suitable for Churches, Private Residences, &c., I am well-known to the travelling public. Mr. Stued was for many years at the Gal. House, Louisville, and lately of the National Hotel of the same city.  
I can only promise that every thing that can be done by my employees or myself, will be done to insure the comfort and pleasure of all the guests of the Capital Hotel.  
K. CAMPBELL STEELE.  
May 1, 1858-17.

**Notice.**  
JOHN B. LAMPTON has assigned to J. S. Price for the benefit of all his creditors.  
J. S. Price, assignee, will sell the goods on said terms under the assignment made May 10th, 1858.  
J. B. Lampton is authorized to settle all accounts. May 12, 1858-17.

**ICE! ICE!! ICE!!! ICE!!!!**  
Cash! Cash!! Cash!!!  
I WILL commence delivering ICE to day, to those who pay for the luxury. Terms Cash.  
May 10, 1858-17. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

**CAPITAL HOTEL,**  
HAVING leased this splendid HOTEL, in the City of Frankfort, for a term of years, and being determined to keep a First Class House, I respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.  
I have engaged the services of Mr. JAS. L. NEEDE as Clerk, a gentleman who has much experience and is well-known to the travelling public. Mr. Stued was for many years at the Gal. House, Louisville, and lately of the National Hotel of the same city.  
I can only promise that every thing that can be done by my employees or myself, will be done to insure the comfort and pleasure of all the guests of the Capital Hotel.  
K. CAMPBELL STEELE.  
May 1, 1858-17.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**  
**WHEELER & WILSON**  
MANUFACTURING COMPANYS  
**IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES!**  
WE would respectfully invite the Ladies of Lexington and adjoining towns, to call at our office and examine the above named Machines, for which we are the sole agents of Kentucky, with the exception of Louisville.  
-ALSO-  
Agents for the WILLIMANTIC LINES COMPANYS PATENT FINISH THREAD.  
This thread is pronounced by those who have used it to be superior to Coats' for hand sewing. For Sewing Machines this thread is the best and only thread that can give satisfaction.  
We have also for sale a supply of Sewing Machine Twist.  
Office over T. Bradley & Co.'s Hardware Store. Main street, Lexington, Ky.  
Orders for Machines will be received by Mrs. LYONS, at her Fancy Store, St. Clair street, Frankfort, Ky. Also instruction given in their use to those who purchase.  
SERV. HEHLER. PHILIP L. IVES. Aug. 31, 17. [Ch. Obs. & Rep.]

**ELEGANT STOCK**  
OF  
**FALL & WINTER CLOTHING**  
-AT-  
**CHARLES B. GETZ'S,**  
Corner of Main and St. Clair Sts.,  
Frankfort, Ky.  
CITIZENS OF FRANKFORT AND VICINITY WILL find at my establishment, the most desirable selection of Men and Boys' fashionable  
Clothing and Furnishing Goods,  
SHIRTS, HOSIERY, UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES, CRAVATS, &c., &c., &c.  
Ever exhibited in this city.  
My Goods have been selected with great care, and at prices which will enable me to sell again as cheap, or cheaper than any other house in the city.  
My stock of BOYS' CLOTHING was never excelled, and I invite the special attention of parents to this department.  
An examination of my stock is respectfully solicited, as I am confident that any one in want of Dress Coats, Pants, Overcoats, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, and every kind of wearing apparel, cannot fail of finding the article to suit among my stock.  
CHARLES B. GETZ, at the Court of Appeals at Frankfort. Oct. 16, 1857-17.

**Wanted to Hire**  
FOR the balance of the year, a NEGRO WOMAN who is a good washer and house-servant, one with no inebriation will be preferred; the gentleman who wishes to hire lives in the country, and would procure who is accustomed to live in the country. Enquire at this office.  
April 28, 1858-17.

**STOVES! STOVES!!**  
I HAVE just received a large assortment of the best COOKING STOVES ever brought to the city of Frankfort, which I can sell as cheap as can be brought to Louisville, for cash. Give me a call and see for your self.  
Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Ware  
In all its various branches, wholesale and retail, as cheap as can be bought at any other house in the city. Job work executed with neatness and dispatch.  
Tin Gutting and Spouting  
made up put on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. All of those who are in want of  
Copper, Tin or Sheet Iron Roofing  
would make it their interest to give me a call before going elsewhere.  
I don't forget to carry on the above business, at the corner of Main and St. Clair streets.  
June 11, 1856-17. H. E. MILLER.

**HOUSE PAINTING.**  
All kinds of Zinc, White and Enamelled Finished painting, Roof, Ceiling and all kinds of plain House and Roof painting done in the most durable manner. Mixed paints always for sale.  
**SIGN PAINTING**  
All kinds Gilt, Gilded and Plain Signs; also, Signs neatly painted on Glass, or Transparent Cloth for Show Windows; Frames and Umbrellas marked at short notice.  
**IMITATIONS OF WOODS & MARBLES.**  
Mahogany, Maple, Walnut, Rosewood, Oak, and all kinds of Staining and Imitations of all kinds of Marble in the best manner.  
**GLAZING**  
Of every description, such as Sashes for Houses, and Green Houses, ledged in Putty. All kinds of Stained and Frosted Glass furnished and Glazed in the very best style.  
**PAPER HANGING.**  
Every kind of Pannelled, Match, Plain or Ornamental Paper Hanging; Testers and Fire Screens neatly papered.  
June 24, 1857-17.

**H. G. BANTA,**  
PAINTER & PAPER HANGER.  
To the Citizens of Frankfort and Surrounding Country:  
I AM THANKFUL to you for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business and by doing good work, to merit a continuance of the same in the following branches of my trade:  
**HOUSE PAINTING.**  
All kinds of Zinc, White and Enamelled Finished painting, Roof, Ceiling and all kinds of plain House and Roof painting done in the most durable manner. Mixed paints always for sale.  
**SIGN PAINTING**  
All kinds Gilt, Gilded and Plain Signs; also, Signs neatly painted on Glass, or Transparent Cloth for Show Windows; Frames and Umbrellas marked at short notice.  
**IMITATIONS OF WOODS & MARBLES.**  
Mahogany, Maple, Walnut, Rosewood, Oak, and all kinds of Staining and Imitations of all kinds of Marble in the best manner.  
**GLAZING**  
Of every description, such as Sashes for Houses, and Green Houses, ledged in Putty. All kinds of Stained and Frosted Glass furnished and Glazed in the very best style.  
**PAPER HANGING.**  
Every kind of Pannelled, Match, Plain or Ornamental Paper Hanging; Testers and Fire Screens neatly papered.  
June 24, 1857-17.

**STOVES & TIN WARE.**  
Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Work, Spouting and Gutting  
of all descriptions.  
Continually on hand a large assortment of  
COOKING, PARLOR & COAL STOVES;  
Cisterns, Well and Force Pumps; Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, &c., &c., &c.  
All orders promptly attended to.  
April 19, 1858-17.

**LOOK HERE!**  
**\$20,000 STOCK**  
OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND DRESDEN CHINA.  
DINING, Tea, Breakfast, and Toilet Sets; Bohemian, French, Belgian, and American Glass Ware; Iron Stone, China, and Common Earthenware; British Ware, Lamps, Girandoles, Wallpapers and Trays.  
**IVORY & COMMON CUTLERY.**  
Double Silver-plated Castors, Forks, Spoons, Baskets, Waiters, Salts, Tea Sets, &c., &c., will be sold at  
**EASTERN COST PRICE.**  
As owners are willing to make change in business.  
All the above mentioned articles are the newest and latest Styles and Patterns, manufactured expressly for them.  
By calling respectfully the attention of house-keepers and merchants, we are sure that we will give perfect satisfaction.  
Orders from the country punctually and correctly attended to.  
Nos. 119 and 121, fourth street, Mozart Hall, Louisville, Ky., and No. 229, Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.  
Jan. 2, 1858-17.

**PHOENIX FOUNDRY,**  
TENTH ST. BETWEEN MAIN AND CANAL,  
OFFICE NORTH SIDE MAIN STREET,  
BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH.  
WM. H. GRAINGER, Agent, Manufacturer of Steam Engines and Machinery for Saw or Grist Mills, Coal Mines, &c., &c., Cranks, Gudgeons, Rag Irons, Saw Slides, Carriage Segments, Cotton Ginn Segments, and Pinions, Car Wheels, Gate Bars, Mill Spindles, Mill Dogs and Stirrups, always on hand.  
**Hotchicks' Reaction Water Wheels**  
A large assortment of Patterns for Mill Gearing &c. Castings made at the shortest notice.  
April 21, 1856-17. WM. H. GRAINGER, Agent. Louisville, Ky.

**METROPOLITAN HALL.**  
THIS BUILDING RECENTLY ERECTED ON ST. CLAIR STREET, is now for rent. It was built for the purpose of affording a suitable place for Public Lectures, for the exhibition of Paintings and Statuary, or Panoramas, for Vocal and Instrumental Concerts, for Theatrical Exhibitions, and also to be used as a Town Hall. It will be found to be well adapted for all such purposes. It is central in its location, convenient of access, completely furnished with gas fixtures, seats well arranged, and the rooms abundantly supplied with stores, and the entire house well ventilated.  
Persons wishing to rent the same will apply to W. R. Franklin at the Circuit Court Clerk's office, who is the duly appointed agent of the proprietor.  
Feb. 24, 1858-3m. D. BROWN, Proprietor.

**Merchant & Smith,**  
PLUMBERS AND TINNERS,  
Shop on St. Clair Street, Opposite the Postoffice  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
WATER Closets, Bath Tubs, Hot and Cold Shower Baths, Wash Basins, and Fancy Wash Stands and every description of Plumbing work put up in the most workmanlike manner.  
Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Work, Spouting and Gutting  
of all descriptions.  
Continually on hand a large assortment of  
COOKING, PARLOR & COAL STOVES;  
Cisterns, Well and Force Pumps; Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, &c., &c., &c.  
All orders promptly attended to.  
April 19, 1858-17.

**EVERYTHING**  
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
**CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.**  
A handsome selection will be opened in due time for the approaching holidays, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
Dec. 1, 1856.

**MRS. M. HERRENSMITH,**  
RESPECTFULLY invites the particular attention of the Ladies of Frankfort and vicinity, that she has just returned from the East with a most beautiful assortment of  
**FALL & WINTER MILINERY**  
AND  
**Fancy Goods,**  
Consisting of the following articles:  
BONNETS from 50 cents up to \$18.  
LADIES DRESS CAPS from 50 cents up to \$4.  
ALL KINDS OF DRESSES.  
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, RIBBONS, of all quality and price.  
CHILDREN'S BONNETS.  
And all kind of Worested Goods for Children; Cloaks and Furs for Ladies and children; all kind of Kid Traveling and Riding Gloves for Ladies; Dress Trimmings; Ladies Corsets; Hoop Skirts of all patterns, and all kind of necessary articles of Ladies wear.  
Particular notice is called to a great variety of Worested stockings, a new fashion kind of Comb for keeping on the Bonnets, and Hair Pins to hold the Bonnets; also all kinds of Fancy and Common Hair Pins; also a great variety of Gumelastic Hair Pins to prevent the hair from falling out; all kind of Perfumery; Gumelastic Hair Combs; all kind of Combs; Tooth Brushes, Needles and Pins; Ladies and Children's Belts; Ladies Embroidered and Common Handkerchiefs; Chinelle Scarfs for ladies; Worested Underclothes and Worested Hosiery for ladies to wear to evening parties, and a great variety of Fancy Articles too numerous to mention.

**Mrs. HERRENSMITH**  
Having personally selected these Goods in the Eastern Cities from the best manufacturers, she flatters herself that her efforts in catering for the good taste of the Ladies of Frankfort will be duly appreciated. I return my thanks to my friends and customers and hope they will all again, as I will give my particular attention to please them.  
**BLEACHING & TRIMMING**  
Done in the latest and best style. I will sell every thing as low as possible. Call and examine before purchase elsewhere, as it will be no trouble but a pleasure to show goods.  
I will have an OPENING ON SATURDAY, October 10th, on St. Clair Street, in the old stand of Dr. MUNSEL, and will also keep the store on Main street. Oct. 9, 1857-17.

**Ho! Fishermen.**  
WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A FINE assortment of Fishing Tackle, such as SILK, GRASS AND COTTON LINES, FLOATS and HOOKS of all sizes and variety. A full assortment always on hand.  
KEENON & CRUTCHER, Main Street. March 29, 1858-17.

**NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.**  
Short Line Route to the North & West.  
Through to Chicago in 15 hours.  
Through to St. Louis in 14 hours.  
Through to Cairo in 20 hours.  
Connections made with all Western Roads for any part of ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.  
Fare as Low as by any other Railroad or Steam Boat Route.  
Freight destined for places in any of the above States forwarded with despatch and at low rates. Mark care E. O. NORTON, Louisville.  
For through tickets and rates of freight apply at "SHORT LINE" Railroad office 335, Main street, Louisville, Ky.  
Aug. 31, 1857 17. E. O. NORTON, Agent.

**Regular Packet for Louisville.**  
THE Steamer DUVE, SAMUEL SANDERS Master, will leave Louisville every Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, P. M.  
Leaves Louisville for Frankfort every Wednesday at 10 o'clock, P. M.  
Leaves Louisville every Saturday at 3 o'clock, P. M., for Frankfort, Woodford Landing, Oregon, Munday's and Brooklyn.  
For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN WATSON & CO., Agents.  
Nov. 11, 1857-17.

**LOUISVILLE AGRICULTURAL WORKS.**  
We are now Manufacturing for the  
HARVEST OF 1858,  
**1000**  
Kentucky Harvesters,  
THE BEST  
COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER  
NOW IN USE.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS WILL BE SENT FREE of postage on application by mail or otherwise.  
Orders and correspondence promptly attended to.  
Farmers visiting the city are respectfully invited to call at our manufactory, corner ninth and Jefferson streets. MILLER, WINGATE & CO.  
March 23-1851.  
\* Yeoman copy four times weekly and charge Commonwealth.

**KEENON & CRUTCHER,**  
SUCCESSORS TO  
MORRIS & HAMPTON AND H. EVANS & CO.,  
Main street, third door from St. Clair,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF  
Boots,  
Shoes,  
Hats,  
Caps, and  
Straw Goods.  
-ALSO-  
MISCELLANEOUS & SCHOOL BOOKS,  
Pen and Pocket Knives,  
Razors and Scissors,  
Port Monies,  
Hair and Cloth Brushes,  
Perfumery, &c., &c.  
The public is respectfully requested to call and examine our stock of goods.  
A liberal discount made to teachers.  
April 23, 1858-17.

**A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT**  
OF FANCY ARTICLES,  
CAN BE OBTAINED AT  
**DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.**  
POMADES FOR THE HAIR  
Of every style and price at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
**TOOTH BRUSHES,**  
A beautiful assortment, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
**COMBS**  
every description and material, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
**HAIR BRUSHES.**  
The largest variety in Frankfort, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
**ODONTOLOGIC PREPARATIONS.**  
Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder, &c., at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**DOG GRASS BRUSHES.**  
For Cloth, Velvet and Bonnet purposes, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
**FANCY SOAPS**  
Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes and perfumes, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
**FINE TOILET BOTTLES.**  
Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
**FINE COLOGNE.**  
For sale in any quantity, either in bottles, suitable for the toilet, or otherwise, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
**HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS.**  
The genuine Louis's as well as a variety of other's make, in new styles, and at prices, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**EVERYTHING**  
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
**CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.**  
A handsome selection will be opened in due time for the approaching holidays, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
Dec. 1, 1856.

**MRS. M. HERRENSMITH,**  
RESPECTFULLY invites the particular attention of the Ladies of Frankfort and vicinity, that she has just returned from the East with a most beautiful assortment of  
**FALL & WINTER MILINERY**  
AND  
**Fancy Goods,**  
Consisting of the following articles:  
BONNETS from 50 cents up to \$18.  
LADIES DRESS CAPS from 50 cents up to \$4.  
ALL KINDS OF DRESSES.  
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, RIBBONS, of all quality and price.  
CHILDREN'S BONNETS.  
And all kind of Worested Goods for Children; Cloaks and Furs for Ladies and children; all kind of Kid Traveling and Riding Gloves for Ladies; Dress Trimmings; Ladies Corsets; Hoop Skirts of all patterns, and all kind of necessary articles of Ladies wear.  
Particular notice is called to a great variety of Worested stockings, a new fashion kind of Comb for keeping on the Bonnets, and Hair Pins to hold the Bonnets; also all kinds of Fancy and Common Hair Pins; also a great variety of Gumelastic Hair Pins to prevent the hair from falling out; all kind of Perfumery; Gumelastic Hair Combs; all kind of Combs; Tooth Brushes, Needles and Pins; Ladies and Children's Belts; Ladies Embroidered and Common Handkerchiefs; Chinelle Scarfs for ladies; Worested Underclothes and Worested Hosiery for ladies to wear to evening parties, and a great variety of Fancy Articles too numerous to mention.

**Mrs. HERRENSMITH**  
Having personally selected these Goods in the Eastern Cities from the best manufacturers, she flatters herself that her efforts in catering for the good taste of the Ladies of Frankfort will be duly appreciated. I return my thanks to my friends and customers and hope they will all again, as I will give my particular attention to please them.  
**BLEACHING & TRIMMING**  
Done in the latest and best style. I will sell every thing as low as possible. Call and examine before purchase elsewhere, as it will be no trouble but a pleasure to show goods.  
I will have an OPENING ON SATURDAY, October 10th, on St. Clair Street, in the old stand of Dr. MUNSEL, and will also keep the store on Main street. Oct. 9, 1857-17.

**Ho! Fishermen.**  
WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A FINE assortment of Fishing Tackle, such as SILK, GRASS AND COTTON LINES, FLOATS and HOOKS of all sizes and variety. A full assortment always on hand.  
KEENON & CRUTCHER, Main Street. March 29, 1858-17.

**NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.**  
Short Line Route to the North & West.  
Through to Chicago in 15 hours.  
Through to St. Louis in 14 hours.  
Through to Cairo in 20 hours.  
Connections made with all Western Roads for any part of ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.  
Fare as Low as by any other Railroad or Steam Boat Route.  
Freight destined for places in any of the above States forwarded with despatch and at low rates. Mark care E. O. NORTON, Louisville.  
For through tickets and rates of freight apply at "SHORT LINE" Railroad office 335, Main street, Louisville, Ky.  
Aug. 31, 1857 17. E. O. NORTON, Agent.

**Regular Packet for Louisville.**  
THE Steamer DUVE, SAMUEL SANDERS Master, will leave Louisville every Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, P. M.  
Leaves Louisville for Frankfort every Wednesday at 10 o'clock, P. M.  
Leaves Louisville every Saturday at 3 o'clock, P. M., for Frankfort, Woodford Landing, Oregon, Munday's and Brooklyn.  
For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN WATSON & CO., Agents.  
Nov. 11, 1857-17.

## THE COMMONWEALTH.

[From the N. O. Crescent of June 5.]  
The New Orleans Rebellion—Details of Second Day's Proceedings.

The vigilant committee proceeded their headquarters at Jackson Square throughout Thursday night, and appeared the same as ever yesterday morning. Up town, during the night, some of the military kept watch at their arsenals, and though the greater part of the American volunteers dispersed, a portion remained about Lafayette Square and the City Hall all night.

The published order of Gen. Lewis to the military to turn out yesterday morning must have been understood by the military as all flame—the order was not honored by as much as a corporal's guard of any company, and in consequence there was no military turnout.

The magnitude of the general bamboozle, however, was not so great as to prevent the Americans who had shouldered arms the day before to reappear in full force, and hold themselves in readiness for action whenever the time might come. At an early hour, it was known that the military would not turn out, and so the volunteers prepared themselves to do unaided whatever work might be ordered. They formed in companies and drilled in Lafayette Square, and obtained six pieces of cannon. The two shots which were fired were for the purpose of clearing out two of the guns which had not been used in a long time. The men under arms looked determined and resolute, and not a few gave vent to their indignation at being kept so long in uncertainty and suspense.

Whilst every one awaited word from Mayor Waterman, no word came, though it was rumored around that he would be heard from soon. Thus the Americans, and in fact the whole town, were kept in suspense until about one o'clock, when the news was spread—certain but very vague news—that the Mayor had made a peaceable compromise with the Vigilants. What sort of compromise this was we did not hear, save that it was one which yielded a great deal if not everything to the lawless, whilst nothing was gained for law and order—other words, that whilst they, the Vigilants, were to continue as they had started, they were to be commissioned as special policemen to serve until after the election. Upon the heels of this news came the Mayor himself, who, from the steps of the City Hall, requested the Americans to lay down their arms and disperse—that he had effected a settlement with the Vigilants, "satisfactory to both parties."

Whilst some quietly obeyed the Mayor's request, others became wild with excitement, and in the heat of it made a rush with their guns and three pieces of cannon down St. Charles street, toward the camp of the Vigilants at Jackson Square. They were wild, pell-mell, and without any leader that we could see. When they reached Canal street, and two of the cannon were hurled into Royal street, and the third down Chartres to the corner of Customhouse, the excitement of the people and the shutting up of stores and houses amounted to a perfect panic. But at the points above named some of the more prudent of the crowd, seeing that nothing was to be made by rushing upon the fortified Vigilants in that wild, disorganized manner, took a resolute stand and refused to allow the cannon to go any further.

The result was, that all returned to Lafayette square and disbanded, in the deepest disgust.—The Third District company marched home with their guns, and made no secret of their feelings as they passed along. In a short time Lafayette square was comparatively deserted—none remaining except the idlers, who were loath to leave the scene of so much excitement. The Vigilants, meantime, preserved an unchanged appearance within their fortifications and at their corner outposts—their men at the latter points having no trouble in keeping the augmenting crowds from jamming the streets to an impassable extent.

Last night there were strong symptoms that the friends of law and order had not given up the ship. At night an armed crowd locked up Lafayette square, and stationed themselves in front of the City Hall with muskets and cannon charged with grape, to defend that building from the seizure which it was deemed certain that the Vigilants would make, if they should find it unprotected.

**Terms of Settlement.**—The terms of settlement of the difficulties which have threatened the peace of the city, signed by Mayor Waterman, on behalf of the city, and Messrs. M. O. H. Norton and C. F. Feltz, for the Vigilants, are as follows:

**NOTICE TO THE PEOPLE AND CITIZENS OF NEW ORLEANS.**  
OFFICE EXECUTIVE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE,  
Arsenal, June 4, 1858.

The Vigilance Committee, which had temporarily seized and taken possession of the State Arsenal and the municipal court and jail, having organized with the view of freeing the city of New Orleans of the well known and notorious "Thugs," outlaws, assassins, and murderers who infest it, and which Vigilance Committee organized for three months with these objects in view, hereby solemnly agree to and with the chief city magistrate, Mayor Waterman, and the superintendent of elections, Gen. Lewis, to disband the same, and immediately reorganize the same body under their legal sanction, and thus secure a lawful sanction for the accomplishment of their original objects, viz: freeing the city of thugs, outlaws, assassins, and murderers. The conditions of this agreement are:

1st. That before disbanding we shall all have been first sworn in, under our present organization, as special city police under Mayor Waterman, and special election police under Gen. Lewis, to act as special city police will be to bring up for trial, under affidavit, the notorious offenders against the law that we intended originally to proceed against, and free the city of, in our capacity of vigilance committee.

2d. We are authorized to remain in a body, as at present composed and organized, and are to remain in quiet possession of our present position in the Arsenal until we have been fully sworn in as a special police of Mayor Waterman and Gen. Lewis. As soon thereafter, as is practicable, we will occupy such other position as is selected by us as more suitable to our own and the public convenience and under the legal sanction of the Mayor and Superintendent of Elections, all our future acts, so long as acting in the capacity of special city and election police, which shall not be for a less period than five days.

3d. It is further understood by the parties hereto that the city shall be subject to no expense for the pay or the support of said organization.

[Signed]  
CHAS. M. WATERMAN,  
JOHN L. LEWIS,

Inspector of Elections,  
M. O. H. NORTON,  
C. F. FELTZ,  
on the part of the citizens.

J. K. DUNCAN,  
President Ex. Vig. Com.

[From the N. O. Picayune, June 6th.]

**Third Day's Proceedings.**  
Below Canal street the city was unusually quiet during the night, but above, we noticed a few disorderly demonstrations. At the corner of Camp and Common streets Mr. P. B. White was fired at and wounded in the thigh with a pistol bullet. The party who fired the pistol escaped by running down Common street. We believe the wound is not dangerous.

The quarters of the Vigilance Committee at Jackson Square are still guarded at the outposts, though not so strictly as they were last night.

Reverend Stith was this morning engaged in swearing in special policemen under the authority specially vested in him by Mayor Waterman. This special police is to be placed under the control of Justice Bradford until after the election. The Chief of Police has also issued an order requesting the old police force to report themselves

regularly and attend to their ordinary duties as usual.

A meeting of the Common Council was called for 6 o'clock, with a view of impeaching the Mayor.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen preferred letters of impeachment against Mayor Waterman. These letters having been received by the Board of Aldermen, the Mayor's official powers ceased, and the president of the Board of Aldermen became ex-officio Mayor. The president is Mr. Summers, and he at once entered upon the new and important trust which the exigencies of the times had placed in his hands, and began the preparation of proclamations. All the approaches to the City Hall were kept guarded, but by ten o'clock most of the citizens had retired from the neighborhood.

The following articles of impeachment were then preferred and adopted by the Assistant Board:

WHEREAS, Charles M. Waterman, Mayor of the city of New Orleans, has deserted his post, and has not been in the office in which he is by law required to be, viz: in the City Hall, for the past two days;

And whereas, the city of New Orleans has been, since the 2d June inst., in the hands of an unlawful armed organization, and the lives and property of the citizens of New Orleans are jeopardized;

And whereas, the said Charles M. Waterman, Mayor aforesaid, has failed, neglected, and refused to enter the laws of the State and the ordinances of the city, and disperse the said unlawful organization, and thereby has been recalcitrant to his duties;

Be it further resolved by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, That the said Charles M. Waterman be and is hereby impeached, and ordered to appear before the Board of Aldermen for trial, and that in the meantime he be suspended from office.

Resolved further, That the President of the Board of Aldermen, the Hon. H. M. Summers, be, and he is hereby declared to be Mayor pro tem. of the city of New Orleans.

And whereas, the said Charles M. Waterman has by his acts attempted to legalize the existence of the said unlawful organization, and is now and has been within the last thirty-six hours within the limits occupied by said unlawful armed organization.

The foregoing articles were read, and the President of the Board of Aldermen informed the committee from the Assistant Board that the Board would take proper order on the subject of the impeachment, and notify the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

A true copy. June 5.  
CHARLES CLAIBORNE, Sec'y.  
PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,  
City Hall, June 5, 1858.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen having impeached Charles M. Waterman, Mayor of the city of New Orleans, and suspended by that act all his powers, and the Common Council having invested me, under the law, with full authority to act as Mayor, it becomes my duty to address you and explain the course I intend to pursue, to protect the lives and the property of the citizens, to restore order and peace, to cause to be respected the constitution and the laws of the State and of the city.

On Wednesday, the second day of June, about midnight, without any known cause, a band of lawless men, commanded by an officer of the United States Army, seized, forcibly, the State Arsenal with the arms of the State, barricaded the streets about Jackson's Square, suspended the business of the courts, and attempted to usurp the police force of the city and overpower the constituted authorities. This band of lawless men maintain their military organization, and have extended and strengthened their numbers, increased their force, and persist in their illegal and unjustifiable acts.

They have set at defiance the laws; they have disregarded their solemn obligations to support the constitution of the State; they have excited the passions of the people; they have placed in jeopardy the lives and the property of the citizens; the public force of the city has become demoralized, and disorder, confusion, and anarchy are in the ascendant.

It becomes the duty of all good citizens—all lovers of peace and order—all disposed to obey the laws and respect the legal authorities, while this band of lawless men remain in possession of their fortified position, to come forward and stand by the city government.

Now, therefore, I, H. M. Summers, Mayor pro tem. of the city of New Orleans, by the authority in me vested, hereby command this body of armed men, calling themselves "The Vigilance Committee," to lay down and surrender their arms to the constituted authorities of the State and city, forthwith to disband and disperse, and to return to their homes and resume their peaceful avocations; in default, to suffer the penalties which just laws inflict upon all wrongdoers.

And I do counsel and request all good citizens—all those desirous of maintaining the laws and insuring the security and peace of society—to come forward and aid me in my determination to execute the laws, and to restore to this metropolis her fair name and the security of her citizens.

H. M. SUMMERS, Acting Mayor.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

By virtue of the authority vested in me, I hereby dismiss all special policemen who have heretofore been appointed by any authority, and prohibit all such persons from exercising any of the functions or powers conferred by law upon special policemen.

H. M. SUMMERS, Acting Mayor.

**THE VEXED QUESTION SETTLED.**—We are sorry to pain the members of that respectable religious denomination that holds immersion to be the only true baptism, but our duty as journalists compels us to announce that the case has been legally decided against them. We are serious.—Perfectly.

Our readers of course have heard of Judge Nuttall. We have told them something of him ourselves. Well, the decision we refer to is Judge Nuttall's "last." It happened in this wise. A few weeks ago a negro girl in Henry county, under sentence of death for the murder of her mistress, experienced a timely change of heart, and expressed a desire to be baptized. Her counsel, anxious to further the wishes of the miserable penitent, applied to Judge Nuttall for permission to take her from the jail for the purpose of immersion. The Judge, however, with that "hard horse" temper so peculiarly shocking to scruples of conscience, couldn't see the necessity of such an inconvenient form of baptism.—"Why not sprinkle her?" he inquired. "Because," urged her counsel, with equal judgment and humanity, "sprinkling, according to the faith she holds is not baptism. And her faith, may I please your Honor, is that of thousands of the best and purest in this community." "Oh well," said the Judge, drawing himself up with an air of justice worthy of John Snyder in the act of passing himself into heaven by a very tight squeeze, "I decide, and I want it to be distinctly understood, that sprinkling is legal baptism."

Thus, after upwards of two centuries of acrimonious theological controversy, the question is put to rest at last. We warn our Baptist friends that it isn't of the slightest sort of use to take an appeal, for it is a theory of Judge Nuttall that when he pays no attention to the lawyers and makes a decision on his own hook, it is *never reversed*. His instincts defy the Court of Appeals. [Law Journal.]

**Going to Sleep.**

The music sung itself to death; The lamps died out in their perfume; Abassa on a silk divan, Sat in the moon-light in her room. Her handmaid stood her sentinel hair With lily fingers, from her bow Released the diamond, and unlaced The robe that held her bosom's snow, Then she laid down upon the bed, With folded hands a happy maid; And slumber kissed her on the eyes, And led her to the Land of Shades.

By James Buchanan, President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.  
Whereas, the Territory of Utah was settled by certain emigrants from the States and from foreign countries, who have for several years past manifested a spirit of insubordination to the Constitution and laws of the United States. The great mass of those settlers, acting under the influence of leaders to whom they seem to have surrendered their judgment, refuse to be controlled by any other authority. They have been often advised to obedience, and these friendly counsels have been answered with defiance. Officers of the Federal Government have been driven from the Territory for no offense but an effort to do their duty. Others have been prevented from going there by threats of assassination. Judges have been violently interrupted in the performance of their functions, and the records of the courts have been seized and either destroyed or concealed. Many other acts of unlawful violence have been perpetrated, and the right to repeat them has been openly claimed by the great numbers of inhabitants, with at least the silent acquiescence of nearly all the others. Their hostility to the lawful Government of the country has at length become so violent that no officer bearing a commission from the Chief Magistrate of the Union can enter the Territory to remain there in safety, and all the officers recently appointed have been unable to go to Salt Lake or any other place in Utah beyond the immediate power of the army. Indeed, such is believed to be the condition to which a strange system of terrorism has brought the inhabitants of that region, that no man among them could express an opinion favorable to this Government, or even propose to obey its laws, without exposing his life and property to peril.

After carefully considering this state of affairs, and maturely weighing the obligation I was under to see the laws faithfully executed, it seemed to me right and proper that I should make such use of the military force at my disposal as might be necessary to protect the Federal officers in going into the Territory of Utah, and in performing their duties after arriving there. I accordingly ordered a detachment of the army to march for the City of Salt Lake, or within reach of that place, and to act in case of need as a posse for the enforcement of the laws. But, in the meantime, the hatred of that misguided people for the just and legal authority of the Government had become so intense that they resolved to measure their military strength with that of the Union. It is absurd to suppose that the Government has organized an armed force far from contemptible in point of numbers, and trained it, if not with skill, at least with great assiduity and perseverance. While troops of the United States were on their march, a train of baggage wagons, which happened to be unprotected, was attacked and destroyed by a portion of the Mormon forces, and the provisions and stores with which the train was laden were wantonly burned. In short, their present attitude is one of decided and avowed hostility to the United States and to all their loyal citizens. Their determination to oppose the authority of the Government by military force has not only been expressed in words, but manifested in overt acts of the most unequivocal character.

Fellow-citizens of Utah, this is rebellion against the Government to which you owe allegiance. It is leying war against the United States, and in so doing, it is guilty of treason. Persistence in it will bring you to condign punishment, to ruin and to shame; for it is more madness to suppose that, with your limited resources, you can successfully resist the force of this great and powerful nation.

If you have calculated upon the forbearance of the United States—if you have permitted yourselves to suppose that this Government will fail to put forth its strength and bring you to submission—you have fallen into a grave mistake. You have settled upon territory which lies geographically in the heart of the Union. The land you live upon was purchased by the United States and paid for out of the Treasury. The proprietary right and title to it is in them, and not in you. Utah is bounded on every side by States and Territories whose people are true to the Union. It is absurd to believe that they will allow you to erect in their midst a government of your own, not only independent of the authority which they acknowledge, but hostile to them and their interests.

Do not deceive yourselves nor try to mislead others by propagating the idea that this is a crusade against your religion. The Constitution and laws of this country can take no notice of your creed, whether it be true or false. That is a question between you and your consciences, in which I disclaim all right to interfere. If you obey the laws, keep the peace, and respect the just rights of others, you will be perfectly secure, and may live on in your present faith or change it for another at your pleasure. Every intelligent man among you knows very well that this Government has never, directly or indirectly, sought to molest your religious worship, to control you in your ecclesiastical affairs, or even to influence you in your religious opinions.

The rebellion is not merely a violation of your legal duty; it is without just cause, without reason, without excuse. You never made a complaint that was not listened to with patience. You never exhibited a real grievance that was not redressed as promptly as could be. The laws and regulations enacted for your government by Congress have been equal and just, and their enforcement was manifestly necessary for your own welfare and happiness.

They are similar in every material respect to the laws which have been passed for the other Territories of the Union, and which everywhere else (with one partial exception) have been cheerfully obeyed. No people ever lived who were freer from unnecessary legal restraint than you. Human wisdom never devised a political system which bestowed more blessings or imposed lighter burdens than the Government of the United States in its operation upon the Territories.

But being anxious to save the effusion of blood, and to avoid the indiscriminate punishment of a whole people for crime which is not probable that all are equally guilty, I offer now a full and free pardon to all who will submit themselves to the authority of the Federal Government. If you refuse to accept it, let the consequences rest upon your own heads. But I conjure you to pause deliberately and before you reject this tender of peace and good-will.

Now, therefore, I, James Buchanan, President of the United States, have thought proper to issue this, my proclamation enjoining upon all public officers in the Territory of Utah to be diligent and faithful, to the full extent of their power, in the execution of the laws; commanding all citizens of the United States in said Territory to aid and assist the officers in the performance of their duties; offering to the inhabitants of Utah who shall submit to the laws a free pardon for the offenses and transgressions heretofore by them committed; warning those who shall persist, after notice of this proclamation, in the present rebellion against the United States, that they must expect no further lenity, but look to be rigorously dealt with according to their deserts; and declaring that the military forces now in Utah, and hereafter to be sent there, will not be withdrawn until the inhabitants of said Territory shall manifest a proper sense of the duty which they owe to this government.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

[L. S.] Done at the city of Washington, the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-second.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President,  
LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State.

**SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.**

M. R. WATERMAN, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and an experienced teacher, and a son of the celebrated Dr. Waterman, proposes taking twenty boys at \$40 per session of nine months, commencing September 1st.

Mr. W. is highly recommended by the Faculty of the College, and by all who have employed him. Application should be made early to Dr. JOHN L. PETERLIN.

June 11, 1858—2m. [J. L. P.]

GEO. A. ROBERTSON,

DEALER IN

Confectioneries & Groceries,

CORNER ST. CLAIR AND BROADWAY STREETS,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Has always on hand the choicest articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest market prices.

**Tobacco and Cigars.**

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT ALWAYS TO BE FOUND AT GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.

April 23, 1858.

**WHISKY.**—OLD BOURBON WHISKY by the gallon or bottle, for sale by GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

April 23, 1858.

**IRISH WHISKY.**—Old Irish Whisky, the very best in the State at GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.

April 23, 1858.

**GIN.**—If you want excellent GIN call at GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.

April 23, 1858.

**CHEESE.**—A lot of New York Cheese, a fine article at GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.

April 23, 1858.

**TEAS!!**

GREEN AND BLACK TEAS IN PACKAGES OR bulk, a superior article at GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.

April 23, 1858.

**For the Toilet.**

COLOGNES, EXTRACTS, PERFUMERY, POM. Odes, Soaps, Brushes, Combs, &c., at GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.

April 23, 1858.

**FRESH PEACHES.**

A LARGE AND EXTRA FINE LOT OF FRESH Peaches in cans, at GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.

April 23, 1858.

**Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.**

On and after Monday, May 17, 1858, trains will leave Frankfort as follows:

At 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., for Midway, Georgetown, and Lexington, connecting with stages and Railroads for all interior towns.

At 7:05 A. M. and 3:50 P. M., for Louisville, and all Southern and Western points.

For further information call at the depot, Frankfort, J. T. FROST, Ticket Agent.

May 17, 1858—4m.

**FRANKFORT OMNIBUS LINE.**

On and after Monday, May 17, 1858, trains will leave Frankfort as follows:

At 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., for Midway, Georgetown, and Lexington, connecting with stages and Railroads for all interior towns.

At 7:05 A. M. and 3:50 P. M., for Louisville, and all Southern and Western points.

For further information call at the depot, Frankfort, J. T. FROST, Ticket Agent.

May 17, 1858—4m.

**Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.**

THE undersigned, Proprietor, respectfully informs the citizens of Frankfort and the traveling public, that he is running a line of Omnibuses and Baggage Wagons in connection with the passenger trains and will deliver passengers and their baggage wherever they wish to go, at the following rates:

One passenger and baggage 25 cents.

Families, or parties of four or more persons and their baggage at 12 1/2 cents each.

He will also attend Balls, Parties, Pic Nics, &c., when desired, upon reasonable terms.

He has carefully prepared appropriate headings, and drivers, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Passengers upon the cars will be waited upon by his Agent, Mr. Caywood, before their arrival.

If all calls left at Railroad Depot, either of the hotels or his stable will be promptly attended to.

JOHN HENDERSON,

May 5, 1858—w3m. [Yeoman copy.]

**Will be Published June 15.**

**SPEECHES AND WRITINGS**

—OF—

Hon. THOMAS F. MARSHALL,

OF KENTUCKY.

Edited by W. L. Barre, Esq.

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The literary taste and ability of the editor are sufficiently known and appreciated to require no remarks from us. He has carefully prepared appropriate headings, explanatory of each article in the work, and a highly interesting biographical sketch of Mr. Marshall.

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**Pay your Taxes and Save 10 Per Cent.**

OFFICE CITY COUNCIL, Frankfort, Ky. May 18, 1858.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the city tax book, for 1858, is now in the hands of the city Treasurer, to whom payments may be made, with a deduction of ten per cent, if made on or before the 15th day of June next.

By order of the Board,  
JAS. W. BATHOLIN, City Clerk.

May 19, 1858—lm. [Yeoman copy.]

**REGULAR**

Louisville, Madison & Ky. River Packet,

EMPIRE No. 3,

C. G. DAVIDSON, Captain. J. HART, Clerk.

Leaves Louisville every Monday and Friday at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Leaves Madison on Thursdays and Fridays, at 9 o'clock, P. M.

**RETURNING.**

Leaves Frankfort every Thursday and Sunday at 8 o'clock, A. M.

June 11, 1858—w3m.

**Billiard Tables for Sale.**

I HAVE TWO BILLIARD TABLES, with cues and all other necessary fixtures, in good order, which I wish to sell.

A bargain may be had in them.

June 9, 1858—4m. CHAS. B. GETZ.

**Strayed or Stolen.**

A BLACK OR BROWN HORSE with a white star on his forehead; all round, with long tail and mane; heavy set, a short, thick neck, and a touch of lame in one of the hindmost feet at the first start. He was taken from the bounds of the Cemetery in Frankfort.

Whoever finds him will be given for the horse if any man brings him to me or to Graham's stable or Mr. Johnson's stable in Frankfort.

June 9—w3m. EDWARD DOWLING.

**To Road Contractors.**

SEALED PROPOSALS to construct about ten miles of Turnpike Road, from Cynthiana to Leesburg, in Boone county, Kentucky, in sections of one mile each, on and after if necessary, Saturday, the 30th of June next, at the office of the County Court Clerk, in Cynthiana, at which time plans and specifications may be seen.

P. KIRKLEY, Pres. C. & L. Road Co.

June 2, 1858—w3m—Cyn. Age.

**Agents Wanted.**

HAVING TAKEN THE GENERAL AGENCY FOR Mitchell's new National Map for 1858, in the State of Kentucky, I desire to engage a number of energetic persons to canvass for the same. The precise terms are not stated except to those prepared and resolved to go into the business, and to make a specialty of it, so that it is not desirable for any to engage, or continue in the business, who cannot make for himself \$100 per month.

For particulars, address  
Rev. A. R. MACRY,  
May 3, 1858—3m. Bridgeport, Franklin county, Ky.

KEENE & CO'S COLUMN.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CHOICE GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS,

AND

ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,

St. Clair and Wapping Streets,

FRANKFORT, KY.

# THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1858.

## AUGUST ELECTION, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,  
HON. GEORGE R. MCKEE,  
OF PULASKI COUNTY.

## COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF,  
HARRY I. TODD.

FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGE,  
JOHN M. HARLAN.

FOR COUNTY COURT CLERK,  
ALEXANDER H. RENNICK.

FOR JAILER,  
HARRY R. MILLER.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY,  
JAMES MONROE.

FOR CORONER,  
JOHN R. GRAHAM.

FOR ASSESSOR,  
WILLIAM F. PARENT.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,  
WILLIAM E. ARNOLD.

### What is the Issue?

It would be difficult for any one to say exactly what the issue is between the two political parties in Kentucky in the present canvass. The Democracy endeavor to make one question the issue in one quarter, but in another portion of the State they repudiate it and raise another and an entirely different issue. In fact, there is no one very large portion of Democracy in Kentucky who can lay down any one question of national or State policy as the issue of the canvass that will not be rejected by an equal number of members of their own party. The only bond which unites them is their insatiable love of office and its rewards. The personal appearance of the candidates can not be the issue between them. For McKee's homeliness can not be used against him by a party whose editors used Col. Jones most vilely because he had the terrible misfortune to be one of the handsomest men in the State, and one of the most gallant gentlemen to be found anywhere. Besides, Revill is far from being an Adonis or an Apollo Belvidere. His ugliness is of a decidedly more ordinary character than McKee's. And it won't do to make McKee's pronunciation the issue, for if every one in the State who offends the taste of sensitive Democrats by saying *whar*, votes for McKee, he will be elected by the largest majority ever given in Kentucky for any one.

The Common School System is not the issue, because there is no party in the State who is opposed to the Common School System. It can't be the issue, because George R. McKee is a zealous friend of the present system of Common Schools, and has so declared himself, and we presume that Revill is equally friendly towards popular education. The policy of the State upon this subject has been decided long ago, and it would be as sensible to introduce the Sunday Mail question into this canvass as it is to endeavor to force into it the subject of Common Schools. Neither of the candidates will ever have anything to do with Common Schools in the transaction of their duties, and it is the supremest folly to prate about them. Besides, it won't do for Democratic papers to make this the issue, when no longer ago than 1855 they supported Beverly L. Clarke, who, according to their own argument, is a determined enemy of Common Schools, for an office which is intimately connected with the subject. These organs should be ashamed to demagogue in the way they attempt to do upon this question, when their own support of Clarke under similar circumstances has been of such recent date, and when they know they would zealously advocate his claims again if opportunity presented itself. Their hypocrisy is too evident.

The former favorite Democratic hobby, of economy in public expenditures, won't do now; for no sooner were the Democracy in power than they showed the people that their ideas of economy were confined to the administrations of their opponents and not to the state of things when Democracy happened to be triumphant. They were formerly accustomed to denounce Whigs for the expenditures of that party in developing the resources of the State, and in carrying on the Government in a creditable manner by providing proper institutions for the reception of the blind, the deaf and the dumb, and the insane. Formerly Democratic editors were wont to foot up the annual expenditures, and make a great outcry about taxation, without telling the people that the money spent went to sustaining the credit of the State, and to objects highly necessary and useful. But the fact that the first time the Democracy got into power, they spent upwards of a thousand dollars more on Clerk hire alone than the Americans were accustomed to do, should prove an effectual stopper on this old way of demagoguing. And, then, add to that the fact that they voted to lease the Penitentiary to a favorite partisan for \$4,000 per annum less than other men were ready to give for it. We presume that Democratic editors will hardly make this the issue now, and if they should they will be sorely worried by it. For the action of the party last winter proves that its leaders care precious little for the public money, except so far as it may serve to enrich Democrats. And if they act this way when they have but just come into office, and when one branch of the Legislature was continually checking them, to what lengths will they not go when they have a majority in both branches of the General Assembly and have a Democratic Governor to approve their acts?

Some Democrats have endeavored to make George R. McKee's vote on the resolution to instruct our Representatives and Senators in Congress to repeal or amend the Bankrupt Law, the issue in this canvass. We have not had time to examine his record, or, but we are informed by the editor of the Shelby News that McKee voted for a resolution to repeal the Bankrupt Law, and voted against a resolution to amend it; so that it appears

that he was opposed to the law itself, and wished it wiped entirely from the statute book. But even if he was in favor of the law, as Democratic papers allege, he followed in the footsteps of his great leader and personal friend, Henry Clay. Democrats affect to have a great veneration for the memory of that sagacious statesman, but they should remember that every word they utter against George R. McKee on this subject is just so much abuse of Clay, who was one of the principal advocates of the measure. In his office as Clerk of the Court of Appeals, George R. McKee will have nothing to do with a Bankrupt Law, one way or the other. He is now certainly opposed to such a law. But if the Democrats intend to make a Bankrupt Law the issue, what side will they take? We rather think that, like Pillow when they dug the ditch on the wrong side of the wall. The present administration urged upon Congress the passage of an *insolvent* Bankrupt Law, applicable to banks and railways, and other State corporations. The Democratic members of the Kentucky State Senate endorsed this recommendation of the President, not only as constitutional but as politic. Now the Bankrupt Law which George R. McKee is charged with having once favored, but which he now, having discovered his error, repudiates—was a voluntary law, leaving it at the option of individuals to embrace its benefits or not. But the law which the Democrats of Kentucky, through their Senators, favored, but a few months ago, was an involuntary law, applicable not only to individuals but to the great financial agencies of the State. There is the greatest difference between an act which permitted those persons who desired it to place their property in the hands of commissioners for the benefit of their creditors, and an act which would compel our banks and railroads, if, on the eve of a great financial revulsion, they were temporarily embarrassed, to place their assets in the hands of federal commissioners, to be dealt with according as federal authorities may see fit. The old Bankrupt Law has been dead for fifteen years; the proposed law was to have been acted upon last winter; and in view of the question coming before Congress the Democratic Senators virtually approved of the passage of such a law as that recommended by Mr. Buchanan. We throw down the gauntlet and dare our Democratic cotemporaries to make this the issue, they standing as advocates of the administration's policy, and McKee being opposed to it. The people of Kentucky would have no hesitation in choosing between the two candidates upon such an issue.

We would willingly make Lecompton the issue, but the Democracy utterly refuse to accept it as such. We would willingly stand, as we have always stood, the advocate of popular sovereignty—the right of the people in forming a State Constitution to settle their institutions to suit themselves; but the Democracy will not make it the issue. The Lecompton Democratic Congressmen virtually yielded the main point of dispute in the English bill, by submitting the land ordinance to the people of Kansas and making the acceptance or rejection of the Lecompton Constitution depend on the acceptance or rejection of the land ordinance. This was a queer way of managing business, but Lecomptonites were compelled to give up and sought out this subterfuge as a means of avoiding an open retreat. The Democratic Convention which nominated Wood refused to endorse the President's Kansas policy, wisely steering clear of Lecompton, and invited the most notorious anti-Lecomptonites to a full fellowship in the Convention. The Democracy of Mason refuse to make Lecompton a test of Democracy. The Lexington Statesman says there is no necessity for making Lecompton a test of membership of the Democratic party in Kentucky. The fact of a man's agreeing with McKee in opposition to the President's Kansas policy does not injure his standing in the Democratic party in this State. He would still be invited to their Conventions and meetings, and, as a matter of course, would stand a chance of getting the nomination; and his position upon this subject would not prevent Democrats from voting for him. We submit, then, that it is ridiculous to ask Lecompton men to vote against McKee because he is anti-Lecompton, and at the same time beseech anti-Lecompton men to vote for Revill because he is a Democrat. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, but Democrats are unwilling to recognize the truth of the rule in this Lecompton business. We think we are justified in saying that the Democracy have refused to make Lecompton an issue in this State. It would be folly to make a topic, outside of personal qualifications, the issue in a canvass for the Clerkship of the Court of Appeals, and ignore the same topic in a canvass for the Judgeship of the same Court.

What, then, is the issue? The American party of Kentucky should not forget the objects for which they cast aside old party ties, and to which the Democratic candidate stands opposed. Of the two candidates in the field, one believes in sacredly guarding the rights of citizenship by placing proper guards around the ballot box, and by so amending the naturalization laws that foreigners will be obliged to stay in this country until they understand our Constitution and laws, become acquainted with the form and imbued with the spirit of our free institutions, divest themselves of the prejudices and jealousies and false ideas of liberty taught them in their native land, and are capable of exercising the rights of suffrage and of self government in an intelligent manner; the other belongs to a party which very generally holds to, and was nominated by a Convention which expressed and applauded, the pernicious doctrine that if there should be any difference made between the native born citizen and the foreigner, it should be made in favor of the latter,—a doctrine which bids fair to subvert our American nationality and place the Government in the hands of those who are strangers to us in race, in language, and in feeling. One of them would have none but citizens of the United States, native and naturalized, vote in the Territories, inasmuch as the Constitution was adopted for the benefit of the citizens of the United States and their posterity, and it is clearly violative of the spirit of the Constitution for Congress to permit others than citizens to rule the Territories, which belong exclusively to them; the other holds to and endorses the Democratic and Republican doctrine that unnaturalized foreigners, who are unable to speak our language or read our Constitution, and whose ideas of liberty would permit unlimited license, should be placed upon an equal footing with the native born citizens in the Territories, and that by virtue of mere inhabitation they have an equal right to take part in the government. One of the candidates takes the position that the States have no right to make citizens out of unnaturalized foreigners, or to per-

mit them to vote for members of Congress; the other assumes the untenable position that Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and other Northern States, have the right to permit foreigners who have not been in the country a year, and free negroes and Indians and Chinese and Malays, who owe no allegiance to the Government of the United States and who are legally entitled to no protection from our flag, to take part in the Federal Government by voting directly for members of Congress, and indirectly for United States Senators and President. One would place the American Government in the hands of the American people; the other would permit the refusal from the jails and poor houses of Europe, red republicans, and the very scum of the Earth to take part in it.

George R. McKee believes that the Supreme Court of the United States is the only legal tribunal to expound the Constitution, and that that court alone can set aside an act of Congress. R. Revill stands upon a platform which declares the right of each State in the Union to decide for itself whether an act of Congress is constitutional or not, and if deeming it unconstitutional to nullify and set it aside at pleasure by legislative enactment—a doctrine which would give Northern Abolitionists the right to repudiate and resist the Fugitive Slave Law.

In short, one is conservative, the other is radical; one would have things as they are, the other is a revolutionist; one would build up, the other would tear down. The one belongs to a conservative Union loving party, the other belongs to a party largely composed of secessionists and nullifiers. One belongs to a party which would ally agitation, the other belongs to a party which will die as soon as agitation ceases. The one belongs to a party which would cement the bonds of the Union, the other belongs to a party whose organs ridicule Union speeches, and which is constantly suspending the sword of disunion and its accompanying terrors over the heads of the people. Let Kentuckians choose between them.

### Reception of Mr. Crittenden.

At a meeting of the friends of Mr. Crittenden at the Court House, on Monday night, for the purpose of appointing a committee to meet Mr. Crittenden at Covington, and escort him to the Capital, and to make suitable arrangements for receiving him in Frankfort, Judge Ben. Monroe was appointed Chairman, and Col. A. G. Hodges Secretary of the meeting. Judge Ben. Monroe then stated the object of the meeting, and in accordance with a resolution offered, seconded and passed, the following gentlemen, citizens of Frankfort and Franklin county, were appointed as the committee of escort, to testify to Mr. Crittenden their appreciation of his efforts to give peace and quiet to the country, to allay sectional strife and bitterness of feeling, to cement the bonds of the Union, and to preserve to the people of the States their indefeasible right to form their own Constitution and organic law, secure from fraud and violence. The names of the committee are as follows, viz:

Thomas D. Carneal, Capt. Jno. W. Russell, Peter Dudley, John M. Brown, R. P. Letcher, John Crutcher, Thomas Steele, William Craik, Geo. W. Craddock, Zach. Lewis, Mat Gay, E. A. Grant, James Harlan, J. D. Robinson, James D. Brown, A. G. Cammack, A. T. Burley, Joseph Terry, Leroy Woodbridge, H. M. Bedford, C. G. Graham, John J. Julian, John R. Church, James R. Watson, Ch. A. Merchant, Wm. B. Risk, R. W. Blackburn, Richard Gillespie, Capt. John Church, E. H. Stedman, Andrew Thomson, William Morehead, Wm. Brewer, Sen., Robert Church, Geo. W. Berry, John R. Gay, Robert Hawkins, Robert Branner, Samuel Steele, C. G. Phythian, Orlando Brown, John Jenkins, Zeb. Ward, T. S. Johnson, G. W. Hancock, Thos. F. Blakemore, John H. Hanna, John Harrod, Wm. S. Coleman, John Marshall, Geo. W. Graham, John Campbell, Dr. J. T. Dickinson, Dr. E. G. Hambleton, Milton Simons, James R. Page, Sam. Scofield, R. T. Burley, John S. Hawkins, A. C. Hemming, Dr. W. L. Crutcher, Ben. Mills, Fielding D. Reddish, Geo. B. Macklin, John R. Graham, A. G. Hodges.

A suggestion was then made, that the Chairman be directed to add such other gentlemen to the committee as may find it convenient to attend, which was accordingly done.

It was then resolved that Hon. C. S. Morehead be requested to welcome Gov. Crittenden to his home.

The meeting then adjourned.

### American Meeting in Campbell County, Ky.

At a meeting of the American party in Campbell county, Ky., held in the court house in Alex andria on Monday, June 7th, 1858, Dr. E. P. Dameron was called to the chair, and C. P. Buchanan appointed Secretary.

Col. T. L. Jones addressed the meeting in a clear and forcible manner, arguing the necessity of a thorough organization of the American party, and closed by offering the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

**Resolved.** That we adhere to and reaffirm the cardinal principles of the American party, as expressed in our State and National Conventions.

**Resolved.** That time and events have given unmistakable evidence to the country that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was prejudicial to the best interests of the South, and destructive of the peace of the nation.

**Resolved.** That the principle enunciated in the Kansas Nebraska bill, which, indeed, is inherent under our form of government, to wit: That the people of a Territory—when they propose to come into the Union—should be left "perfectly free to form and regulate their own institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States," has been grossly violated by the present Administration in endeavoring to force upon the people of Kansas a Constitution tinged with fraud and expressly repudiated by them.

**Resolved.** That, in the adoption of the so called "English Bill" by Congress, the Administration party have committed a more fatal error than the first in striking down a principle of our Government especially important to the South, viz: non-intervention by Congress—directly interfering with the judgment of the people of a Territory which should be unbiased—offering an inducement on the one hand and a terror on the other, by which they must come into or stay out of the Union.

**Resolved.** That the Administration party, in the

afforeid "English Bill," in submitting to the people of Kansas immaterial questions—in the shape of a proposition instead of the Lecompton constitution itself—have adopted a specious evasion unworthy the representatives of a free people, and contemptuous of popular rights.

**Resolved.** That we condemn James Buchanan and the supporters of his Administration as having in these regards infringed the great principle of popular sovereignty, and as being false to their own distinct pledges to the country.

**Resolved.** That we are not the apologists nor advocates of either party in Kansas, but we believe that no Territory should be admitted into the Union as a State until it has a sufficient population, according to the Federal ratio, to entitle it to one Representative in Congress; and that at all general elections in the Territories none should be allowed to vote except citizens of the United States.

**Resolved.** That the substitute proposed by our distinguished Senator, John J. Crittenden, and adopted by the lower House of Congress, was the only fair and proper mode of disposing of the Kansas question, and for his patriotic and manly advocacy of the same he deserves the grateful homage of the American people.

**Resolved.** That we commend also the ability, independence, and patriotism, as manifested in their course upon these questions, of our worthy Representatives, the Hon. Humphrey Marshall and the Hon. Warner L. Underwood.

**Resolved.** That we look with abiding confidence to the ultimate judgment of the people of this Commonwealth upon these important issues, and claiming ourselves to be true and devoted sons of the South, we believe Kentucky, unaffected by Southern enthusiasts or Northern fanatics, will follow the lead of her noble Senator, and stand up for justice, public liberty, the Constitution and the Union.

Col. T. L. Jones offered the following which was adopted unanimously:

**Resolved.** That we endorse the nomination of the Hon. George R. McKee for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and pledge ourselves to give him a hearty support.

On motion of C. P. Buchanan, it was resolved that this meeting call a mass meeting of all citizens opposed to the present Administration, to meet in Alexandria on Saturday, the 19th inst., to take into consideration the propriety of nominating suitable persons for county officers, to be supported at the August election.

On motion of R. T. Baker, Esq., the Secretary was instructed to furnish the Louisville Journal, Frankfort Commonwealth, Covington Journal, and the Cincinnati Daily Times with a copy of the proceedings for publication.

E. P. DAMERON, Chairman.  
C. P. BUCHANAN, Secretary.

### Explosion and Burning of the Steamer Pennsylvania—One hundred Lives Lost!

MEMPHIS, June 14.  
The steamer Pennsylvania exploded her boilers on Sunday at 6 o'clock in the morning, at Ship Island, 70 miles below Memphis, and burned to the water's edge. About three hundred and fifty persons were on board. It is believed a hundred are killed and missing. The Diana, Imperial, and Frisbee rescued all they could find in the water or on shore.

**Lost—Father Delcross, Mrs. Witt and daughter, N. and J. Bantchen, and Dennis Corcoran, of New Orleans; Joseph Fian, Texas; Mrs. Fulton, St. Louis; E. Gleason, New York; H. P. Nicholas, Texas; Mr. Sacher, Mississippi; Mr. Lintner, John Sinkhorn, James Bowles, James Barnes, William Woolford, all of Louisville; Lewis J. Black, E. Genoras, and an English gentleman from Cuba who has a sister near Burlington, Illinois.**

**Saved—Mrs. Forney, of French opera; Sister Caroline and Sister Mary Ellen, of Orleans Convention, and C. McCarthy, of New Orleans; the captain, second and third clerks, and the chief engineer; Isaac P. Tice, Baltimore; Mrs. Brotherton and son, Ohio; H. A. Snead, Virginia; J. P. Wooten, Ky.; A. L. Bartlett, wife, and child, New York; A. Marks and lady New York; Mephum, lady, and child, St. Louis; R. R. Young, Louisville; Thompson, railroad man, of New York; John H. Creighton, Springfield, Ohio.**

**Lured—H. Fisher, John Bloomfield, J. H. Campbell, Frank Jones, A. Ben, John Mann, Francis Pratt, of New Orleans; Xavier Rauch and L. Vela, of the French opera, Henry Clements, St. Louis, third clerk severely scalded; Wm. Willis, New Jersey; Matt Kelly, St. Louis; Samuel Marks, Pennsylvania; Chas. Stone, Nashville; Daniel Keefe, Keokuk; Samuel Woods, second clerk, slightly scalded; Andrew Lindsay, Cincinnati; Wm. Woods, and George Bolayer, Pittsburgh; Isaac Wistar, State county, Ohio; Robert Brotherton, Columbus, Ohio; James McCormick and Captain R. Backus, New York; Charles Ashbrook, St. Louis; J. W. Fairchild, Boston; Henry Shultz and Matthew Comma, Boston.**

Officers of the boat: Capt. Klinefelter, uninjured, St. Louis; S. A. Woods, second clerk, James Donis, chief engineer, escaped slightly injured; Francis Dorris, second engineer, dead; Abner Martin, first mate, dangerously wounded; second mate, name unknown, badly scalded; Wm. Jackson, barkeeper, Lexington, slightly scalded; pilots, Brown, missing, Henry Elder, saved, both of St. Louis.

The boat was on her trip from New Orleans to St. Louis, and was owned by Capt. Klinefelter, George Black & Co., and the two engineers; uninsured.

### COURT OF APPEALS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1858.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Berryman v. Christian, Fayette, affirmed.  
Clarke v. Frail, Simpson, affirmed.  
Miller v. Garrison, Anderson, affirmed.  
Williams v. Martin, Woodford, affirmed.  
Everett v. Williams, Montgomery, reversed.  
Smith v. Blanton, Franklin, reversed.  
Brown v. Macklin, Franklin, reversed.  
Glasscock v. Comth, Fleming. Appeal dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

ORDERS.

Bennett v. Renaker, Harrison. Motion to affirm as delay case overruled.  
Pritchett v. Wreaton, Henderson. Petition for rehearing overruled.  
Hagerman v. Hanks, judgment; Anderson.  
Burg v. Easley, judgment; Anderson.  
Wilson v. Sloan, judgment; Shelby.  
Shelbyville Trustees v. Shelby Turnpike Company, judgment; Shelby.  
Jones v. Shelbyville Insurance Company, judgment; Shelby.  
Helm's Executors v. Helm's Heirs, judgment, Shelby; were argued.

MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1858.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Helm's ex'ors v. Helm's heirs, Shelby, affirmed.  
Wilson v. Sloan, Shelby, affirmed.  
Shelbyville Trustees v. Shelby F. I. Co., Shelby, affirmed.  
Thomasson v. Thomasson, Scott, affirmed.  
Burg v. Easley, Anderson, affirmed.  
Barbridge v. Forsee, Franklin, reversed.  
Hagerman v. Proctor, Anderson, affirmed, as to Hagerman & Hanks, and reversed as to McHenry.  
Miller v. Collins, Anderson, reversed.  
Morrison v. Duerson, Oldham.  
Ky. & Louisville Mut. Ins. Co. v. Cromie, Lon. Ky.; appeals dismissed for failure to file record.

ORDERS.

Sanders, etc., v. Bank Kentucky, judgment, Shelby.  
Stratton v. Kiser, judgment, Shelby.  
Carver v. Price, judgment, Shelby.  
Hutchison v. McCalfe, judgment, Pendleton.  
Garrard v. Coleman, judgment, Pendleton.  
Hutchison v. Wall, judgment, Pendleton.  
Jones v. Meek, judgment, Henry.  
Stone, etc., v. Carey, judgment, Shelby; were argued.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

#### Liberia.

All free persons of color in Kentucky intending to go to Liberia in the Colonization ship, that is to leave Baltimore for Liberia on November 1st, 1858, address Rev. A. M. Cowan, agent of the Kentucky Colonization Society, Frankfort, Ky.  
Papers published in Kentucky please notice.

### NEW GOODS!

#### GREAT ATTRACTION

#### ATT S. & J. R. PAGE'S.

We are now in receipt and will be receiving throughout the season all of the latest styles of Silks, Organdies, Aquille Robes, Valencia Lace, Setts and Collars; French Embroidered Collars and Setts, Chintz Prints, Figured Jacquets, Brillantes, Mariselles, Brochie Maslins, English and American Prints, Linens of all kinds; Shawls, Lace Mantillas, and all of the latest novelties of the season.

We are now able to offer to the public the most complete assortment of goods that we have ever brought to this market, and for beauty, elegance and variety we can safely say cannot be surpassed in this or any other market. All of which we will offer low for cash or to prompt customers on our usual time.

The ladies can also find Douglas & Sherwood's Adjustable Steel Bustle Hoop, the greatest novelty of the season.

April 2, 1858—T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

#### J. L. Moore & Son.

Are now opening their large, very handsome and well selected STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising all of the "LATEST STYLES," at lowest rates for cash, or old customers on time. They solicit an early examination. [March 24, 1858—tf.]

We have been requested by Mr. PETER JETT to announce to him a candidate for Assessor for the county of Franklin. March 17—te.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. STEELE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Presiding Judge of the Woodford County Court at the ensuing August election. [Jan. 20—td.]

### SPRING MILLINERY.

Mrs. MARGARET HERRENSMITH has received by Adams Express a fine assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, which she will sell at the lowest market price. [Mar. 10—tf.]

#### Cove Mill Flour.

The undersigned will keep a supply of FLOUR, BRAN, SHORTS, AND CRUSHED CORN, for sale at Hanna's Block, No. 3, Main Street, his flour he warrants in every instance. Dec. 4, 1857—tf. R. C. STEELE.

#### Wheat Wanted.

At the COVE MILL, by Dec. 4, 1857—tf. R. C. STEELE.

#### Special Notice.

350 BUSHELS CLARK COUNTY BLUE Grass Seed in store and for sale by Dec. 4—tf. W. A. GAINES.

#### 800 Barrels Salt for Sale.

A first rate article, low for Cash. Nov. 18, 1857—tf. R. C. STEELE & Co.

#### Blank Negotiable Notes.

BLANK NEGOTIABLE NOTES which can be used for any Bank in Kentucky. For sale at this Office.

#### DIED.

In the county of Garrard, Ky., on the 6th inst., of inflammation of the stomach, after several days of painful suffering, Mrs. AMERICA L. BURDETT, wife of Nelson Burdett, in the 59th year of her age.

She was a most excellent and highly interesting lady—intelligent, amiable, discreet, benevolent, and a universal favorite with all her acquaintances. As a wife, a mother, and a Christian, she left behind her a bright example of all the virtues which can adorn the female character in its highest perfection. Her death is deeply lamented, and can never be forgotten by her husband, her children, and her numerous friends.

### MOSELEY'S TUBULAR WROUGHT IRON

THESE Bridges and Roofs have now been fully tested in this vicinity, and it is universally conceded that they cannot be excelled. The Roofs are wholly of Wrought Iron, or mixture of Wood and Iron; Sheds always Iron.

#### ARCH BRIDGES AND ROOFS.

The Bridges are wholly Wrought Iron except the floor, which is wood, like the floor of ordinary Bridges. We are prepared to make these structures in any quantities, at prices about as follows: Railroad Bridges, 50 feet span, \$8,000 lbs, \$17 50 per foot lineal. Common Road or Turnpike, 50 feet span, 2,000 lbs, \$5 75 per foot lineal. 75 feet span, 4 feet width of building, \$25 per 100 square feet, part wood and part iron, from \$12 to \$20 per square of area of bridges or width of buildings.

Increase of increase of price, but the increase in price is no more than the increase of wooden structures. We can furnish iron of every size to work into Bridges and Roofs, and Railroads or other companies buying the right to use them and the iron of us, can make their own structures one third less than the above prices. Our structures weigh only from 14 to 19 lbs that of wood; difference in freight in a long distance buys our work. In a few days we will have at our factory, 407 West Third street, in this city, four different specimens of our Roof, where the public can inspect them to their satisfaction. We beg them to give us a call, as all our work is warranted, and we ask you to pay on ordinary jobs until the work is done and approved, payments being secured on contracting. Office No. 66 West Third street, Cincinnati, O.

MOSELEY & CO.

June 14, 1858—w&w3m.

#### Wanted!

A COMPETENT person to take charge of a Public School in the city of Frankfort. A middle aged man preferred. A teacher of the above character will receive a liberal salary and a permanent situation by addressing the School Committee, city of Frankfort. [7-4] Early application solicited. June 4, 1858—tf.

### NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM THE CITIZENS of Frankfort and vicinity, that he has commenced the business of

#### FASHIONABLE TAILORING,

on Main street, in Mrs. Noel's house opposite Messrs. Averb & Kearns' Drug Store. He respectfully requests a share of the public patronage, and will warrant all work done to give satisfaction, and his prices as moderate as those of any other Tailor in the city. He has formerly been in business in Versailles and refers to his customers there. April 21, 1858—ly. JNO. W. VOORHIES.

### Distribution of Public Books.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, Frankfort, Ky., May 30, 1858.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 1st day of July next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for carrying and distributing the Public Books and Documents to the several counties in the State.

The books and Documents to be distributed are, the 18th volume of Ben Moore's Reports; the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction; the Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts; Registration Reports; Geological Reports; Acts and Journals, and five volumes of Documents accompanying each set of Journals; Commissioners' Blanks; Registration Blanks; Blanks for Common Schools; and any other documents necessary, by law, to be distributed.

The State is divided into Eight Districts, as follows:

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### FRESH GROCERIES,

#### NEW GOODS, &c., &c.,

Sugar, Coffee, &c.  
10 lbs Prime New Orleans Sugar, extra, Prime Havana Sugar, Double Refined Loaf Sugar, Common Small Loaf Sugar, Double Refined Crushed Sugar, 6 casks Elm Hull Sugar, 7 lbs Clarified Sugar, Various qualities Crushed Sugar, Prime Java Coffee, Prime Rio Coffee, Mocha Coffee, Martine Coffee, Superior Green Tea, Superior Black Tea, Superior Chocolate, New York & St. Louis Golden Syrup, Sugar House Molasses, Plantation Molasses, Mackerel in Barrels or retail, Mackerel in 1/2 Barrels, Mackerel in 1/4 Barrels & Kits, Salmon and Herrings, in store and for sale by May 14, 1858. GRAY & TODD.

### CIGARS! CIGARS!!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND NOW OPENING, the largest and finest assortment of

#### CIGARS

We have ever had, consisting of the following brands: 6,000 "Uguay," 10,000 Cinto Del Orion, 4,000 Belmista, 15,000 Jno. Butt, 4,000 Rio Hondo, 5,000 Salvadori Londres, 4,000 Creolo, 2,000 La Lovely Regalia, 3,000 La Pruebo, 5,000 La Atalaia, 4,000 Homagegolda, 1,000 Havana V Barajas, 5,000 Elixir, 3,000 Espenias, 3,000 Pepita De Olavia, 4,000 La Sultana, 2,000 Regina, 3,000 Pride of the South, 2,000 Cierro, 3,000 Eureka, 1,000 La Perla de las Antillas, 2,000 Antonio Garcia, Which we will sell cheap for cash or to prompt customers at the usual time. May 14 1858. GRAY & TODD.

### TOBACCO! TOBACCO!!

WE ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF A LOT OF FINE CHEWING TOBACCO, viz:

